

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

JAVIER FRANKY ORTIZ

Petitioner

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Respondent

Civil No. 01-2469(SEC)

O R D E R

MOTION	RULING
Docket #20 Motion for Reconsideration	<p>DENIED. Petitioner's Section 2255 motion was denied on September 24, 2004. <u>See</u> Docket # 18. Subsequently, on October 19, 2004, Petitioner filed the present motion. Because Petitioner's motion was filed well in excess of the ten-day period prescribed for Rule 59(e) motions, Petitioner's motion will be construed as one filed pursuant to Rule 60. F.R.Civ.P. 60(b). Petitioner requests that the Court reconsider the denial of his § 2255 motion and apply the Supreme Court's ruling in <u>Blakely v. Washington</u>, 124 S. Ct. 2531 (2004) to his case. Based on the arguments contained in Petitioner's motion, we find that he presents a paradigmatic habeas claim and thus, we must treat his request as a successive habeas petition and apply the restrictions contained in the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) of 1996. <u>See</u> <u>Rodwell v. Pepe</u>, 324 F.3d 66, 71 (1st Cir. 2003)(holding that "a district judge should treat a Rule 60(b) motion in a habeas case as a second or successive habeas petition whenever the motion threatens to encroach upon precincts patrolled by the AEDPA, that is, whenever the factual predicate set forth in support of the motion constitutes a direct challenge to the constitutionality of the underlying conviction"). <u>See also</u> <u>Munoz v. United States</u>, 331 F.3d 151 (1st Cir. 2003)(extending the <u>Rodwell</u> holding to § 2255 habeas cases). Thus, in order for Petitioner to be able to obtain any relief from judgment, he must first obtain from "the appropriate court of appeals . . . an order authorizing the district court to consider the application." 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A)(as incorporated in 28 U.S.C. § 2255). Petitioner has not obtained said authorization. That being the case, we must DENY Petitioner's motion for reconsideration.</p> <p>In any event, with respect to Petitioner's argument under <u>Blakely</u>, we stress that the First Circuit in <u>Cuevas v. Derosa</u>, 386 F.3d 367, 367-68 (1st Cir. 2004), expressed that "a new rule of law can form the basis for a second or successive habeas petition only if that rule is 'made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court'" and that the Supreme Court has not made its ruling in <u>Blakely</u> retroactive to cases on collateral review (internal citation omitted). <u>See</u> <u>Carmona v. United States</u>, 390 F.3d 200, 202 (2d Cir. 2004) (noting that "the Supreme Court has not made the <u>Blakely</u> rule applicable to cases on collateral review"); <u>Simpson v. United States</u>, 376 F.3d 679, 681-682 (7th Cir. 2004)(same); <u>In re Dean</u>, 375 F.3d 1287, 1290 (11th Cir. 2004)(observing that "the Supreme Court has strongly implied that <u>Blakely</u> is not to be applied retroactively").</p>

DATE: April 27, 2005

S/ Salvador E. Casellas

SALVADOR E. CASELLAS

United States District Judge